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SOURCE Probleme Economice.COLLECTIVES STRENGTHEN POSITION IN RUMANIA

N. Gheorghe

As a result of the determined class struggle against the kulaks, over 73,000 holdings of poor and middle Rumanian peasants have been united, with the aid of the party and the government, into 1,069 collective farms.

These collective farms must all become model collectives, so they can serve as examples to convince the working peasants of the advantages of collectives over small and backward individual peasant holdings. The first collective farms have convinced many peasants from surrounding areas of the merits of agricultural collectivization.

The number of peasants joining the collective farms organized in 1949 had, by the end of 1950, increased an average of 40 percent, and, in certain instances, as much as 200 and 300 percent.

Thus, at the 11 June 1948 collective farm (Pechea commune, Galati region) the original 110 members have increased to 279. A large majority of the peasants from this commune have joined the more than 50 collectives organized there. The collective farm of the Berveni commune (Baia Mare region) consists of 554 peasant families with about 21,000 hectares of land, while that of the Noui Roman commune (Sibiu region) consists of 220 families with over 1,200 hectares of land.

Almost all collective farms organized in 1949 have had a successful first year. They have obtained a better harvest than the individual peasant holdings.

The following table compares 1950 yields per hectare of wheat, corn, and sunflower for collectives with those of individual peasant holdings in the same commune.

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Comparison of 1950 Yields on Farm Collectives and
Individual Peasant Holdings in the Same Commune (kilograms)

	<u>Av Wheat Yield Per Ha</u>	<u>Av Corn Yield Per Ha</u>	<u>Av Sun- flower Yield Per Ha</u>
Santana Commune			
Viata Noua collective	2,586	2,450	1,550
Individual holdings	1,000	800	600
Lunca de Jos Commune			
Tractorul Rosu collective	2,298	1,913	860
Individual holdings	1,100	600	400
Galicea Mare Commune			
Desrobirea Muncii collective	2,442	1,333	1,062
Individual holdings	850	510	190
Cenad Commune			
St Flavat collective	2,046	1,625	1,227
Individual holdings	620	600	414
Lenaueim Commune			
Victoria collective	1,879	3,760	1,834
Individual holdings	1,310	1,600	800
Salciile Commune			
Flacara Rosie collective	1,410	2,600	1,432
Individual holdings	700	900	650

Many collectives have established and developed complimentary agricultural activities such as animal husbandry, vegetable farming, viticulture, apiculture, etc., and have also organized related enterprises. Thus, the collective farm of Lenaueim has established a farm for breeding and raising milk cows, pigsties, and a chicken farm. At the Paulesti collective (Baia Mare region) an average yield of 3.8 kilograms of milk per cow has been obtained, while 4 kilograms were obtained at the Victoria (Timis region) collective. The Contesti collective (Teleorman region) has established a rice plantation; those of Valea Mare and Podgoria (Arges region) have planted orchards; the collectives of Turnisor (Sibiu region) and Turia (Stalin region) have set up greenhouses for vegetables.

With stage assistance stables and other constructions required by collective farms have been erected.

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When the division of collective farms revenues was made (in proportion to the work performed by each member) for the first time, those members who had done their work daily received sizable shares. Thus, at the Gh. Doja collective (Turia commune, Stalin region) 8 kilograms of cereals, 6 kilograms of potatoes, 5 kilograms of hay, 12 kilograms of straw, and 70 lei were given per workday, while at the 6 March collective (Stoicanest commune, Teleorman region) a day's work was rewarded by 8 kilograms of cereals, 10 kilograms of straw, 0.33 kilogram of vegetables, 0.50 kilogram of potatoes, and other items.

As a result of the practical application of measures designed to strengthen the organization and economy of collective farms, many new successes were achieved during fall 1950 and spring 1951. Collective farms led in the fall and spring sowing campaigns. Their example greatly stimulated the peasants and strengthened their determination to complete the sowing on schedule.

The Madaras collective (Bihar region) completed its spring sowing on 11 April, the Ceaurilia de Jos collective (Constanta region) on 16 April, while the Viile-Dejului (Cluj region) and Baltati (Iasi region) collectives and others finished their sowing 18 days ahead of schedule.

The application of measures for the administrative and economic consolidation of collective farms thus resulted in substantial increases of the yields per hectare of various crops and in the production of milk, increases in the collective wealth and in the incomes of individual members, and finally, an increase in the influence of collective farms on the working peasantry.

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